(XLIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2074.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1786.

To GABRIEL DUVALL, Eſquire.

SIR,

THE juſtice due to a character, at leaſt as valuable as that of any of the commiſſioners, requires that I ſhould anſwer your addreſs in the laſt week's paper, which I ſhall do without entering ſo far into the ſpirit of altercation, as to ſtain my paper with thoſe terms of groſs and ungentlemanly abuſe which make up the greateſt part of your performance, and which you ſeem to ſuppoſe will ſupply the places both of fact and reaſoning However provoked men may be, yet as the public can ſcarcely be ſuppoſed to feel their paſſions, it is both ſilly and indecent to ſtuff a publication with effuſions of the writer's rage or malevolence.

The letter which you refer to was written by me to a gentleman who was a member of the laſt houſe of delegates, and who attended at the laſt ſeſſion of aſſembly, and was well acquainted with moſt of the attempts to injure the late intendant, and the manœuvres to diſcontinue the office. A copy of the letter was obtained, as I am informed by this gentleman, without his privity or conſent; how it came to your hands I know not. I mention this fact, not becauſe there is any thing in this letter which I wiſhed not to be diſcloſed, but to ſhew that your aſſertion, that I had taken uncommon pains to circulate its contents, is not well founded; unleſs, indeed, a copy of a private letter ſurreptitiouſly obtained by ſome perſon who has communicated it to you, and your publication of it, is proper evidence to prove that I had circulated its contents. The copy which you have publiſhed is truly taken from the original letter now in my poſſeſſion, except the leaving out a word or two of little import, and ſubſtituting at the end of the letter the word concluſion inſtead of conſequence; miſtakes probably owing to the hurry in which the copy was taken. I admit the juſtice of your remark, that when any matter is ſpoken of, and particularly when the characters of men are involved, the ſpeaker ought to adhere to truth, but cannot help regretting that this precept, inſtead of having the weight it deſerves with the preceptor, is left to ſtruggle againſt a multitude of examples directly oppoſed to it, and this being the caſe, I fear it may loſe much of its influence with the reſt of mankind, for whoſe benefit your diſcovery of it was certainly publiſhed.

You charge me with having calumniated the commiſſioners, by aſſerting thoſe things for facts, which I knew to be falſe, and with having uncandidly ſuppreſſed ſome things which ought to have been communicated. The beſt way to come at truth, is to ſtate the ſeveral parts of the letter, and to examine the evidence and reaſoning upon each part, that the mind may not be diverted by a multiplicity of matters from drawing juſt concluſions upon each part. It is aſſerted that "*a thin council had paſſed a moſt extraordinary account of the commiſſioners.* The firſt part of this aſſertion is not denied, there were only three of the council attending, which is as thin as it could be to make a board. My reaſons for aſſerting that the account was of a moſt extraordinary kind were, firſt, that a double commiſſion, amounting to £.1786 16 10, was charged by the commiſſioners (if I rightly underſtand Mr. Richmond's report of the caſe to the governor and council) on property by them ſold for £.35757 15 9; when by law they were at moſt entitled to half that ſum only on the ſale of the property; a charge of *double commiſſion on buſineſs finiſhed but once* will readily be admitted to be extraordinary; it is altogether out of the common courſe of buſineſs; in the preſent inſtance I preſumed to think the charge illegal and unjuſt. The commiſſioners were directed by ſundry laws to ſell confiſcated property, in moſt inſtances upon credit, in many the lands to be ſold were to be laid off in convenient lots. In all caſes where ſales were made on any length of credit, bonds with proper ſecurity were directed to be taken and lodged with the treaſurer; as a reward for theſe ſervices the commiſſioners were allowed two and a half per cent. commiſſion; they were prohibited to ſell property unleſs they were ſatisfied it belonged to Britiſh ſubjects and was confiſcated. The commiſſioners, acting under theſe laws, ſold property to a great amount, and did not take bonds for a conſiderable part of it as required by law; they ſold property, particularly Nanticoke manor, without having the land properly laid off ſo as to aſcertain what each purchaſer bought. The commiſſioners ſold property where the ſtate's title was diſputed, and where there was reaſon to ſuppoſe the claims ſet up to it were not without foundation. The general aſſembly at the fall ſeſſion 1784, being applied to by ſome of the purchaſers of Nanticoke manor, to be releaſed from their purchaſes, alleging and proving that the land which they ſuppoſed they purchaſed, and which was pointed out to them at the ſale, would not be comprized within the limits delineated upon the plot made uſe of by the commiſſioners. The houſe of delegates paſſed a bill authoriſing the intendant to inquire into the circumſtances, declare the ſales of this property void, and to reſel the land. The houſe of delegates alſo by a bill to eſtabliſh funds, &c. directed that where bonds had not been taken by the commiſſioners, the intendant might ſue the purchaſers, or declare the ſales void and reſel the property; and alſo, the intendant was directed to ſell all confiſcated property not ſold by the commiſſioners; for theſe ſervices he was allowed one and a half per cent. To the beſt of my recollection both you and Mr. Hollyday remonſtrated againſt the paſſage of theſe bills, alleging that you were not blam able on account of bonds not being taken for the property ſold, and that there was not time to ſurvey Nanticoke manor, and ſuggeſting that if the bills paſſed in the manner as framed by the delegates, that you would loſe the commiſſion altogether on ſales that you had made, although in making theſe ſales you had conſiderable trouble and incurred ſome expence. I ſtate the ſubſtances of your memorials from memory, not having been able to get them; if I am miſtaken it may be ſhewn by producing them. The ſenate propoſed to amend the bills in the particulars objected to, upon the principles, as I was informed, that unleſs they were altered the commiſſioners would not be entitled to any commiſſion on the firſt ſales, or if commiſſion ſhould be given them on thoſe ſales, that the intendant would alſo be entitled to a commiſſion on the reſale, and ſo the ſtate be charged with double commiſſion, and alſo that it was but juſt that the commiſſioners ſhould have an opportunity of finiſhing ſuch part of the buſineſs as they had begun, and draw their commiſſion when the buſineſs was completed; the bills were accordingly amended, and the commiſſioners were directed to reſel inſtead of the intendant. No commiſſion is allowed the commiſſioners on the reſale by any law or reſolve that I can find or ever heard of. Upon what ground is it then that this charge is made? The intention of the legiſlature muſt decide the queſtion as to the legality of the charge, principles of juſtice muſt determine the equity of the claim. The reſolve authoriſing the charge of two and a half per cent. commiſſion never can be fairly ſet up to warrant the charge upon a reſale, becauſe the commiſſion was only given upon completing the buſineſs according to law, and becauſe, if the legiſlature intended a commiſſion on reſales, ſtrong inducements to negligence were given to the officers who were to make the ſales, for if upon every reſale, a new commiſſion was to ariſe to the ſame officers, it would be obviouſly the intereſt of the officer to multiply ſales, and of courſe not to finiſh the buſineſs. In ſome of the laws bonds were directed to be given by the purchaſers immediately, and of courſe the ſales were void unleſs this condition was complied with; was it ever ſuppoſed that upon a ſecond ſale a new commiſſion was chargeable? If the double commiſſion was not expreſsly given by the firſt reſolve, can the charge of it be ſupported by a fair conſtruction of the acts above referred to? If the legiſlature had intended a commiſſion upon the reſales, they certainly would have mentioned it; their ſilence ſhews they intended none ſhould be paid, except what the commiſſioners would have been entitled to had the buſineſs been completed under the firſt ſales; it may be ſaid they knew the reſale implied a new commiſſion, and therefore it was not neceſſary to repeat what followed of courſe. I anſwer that this cannot be, becauſe if the legiſlature had intended any commiſſion, they would have given them leſs than two and a half per cent. The intendant, for ſales made by him and completed, was entitled to one and a half per cent. this was thought adequate for his trouble, and the ſame commiſſion would have been given to the commiſſioners by the firſt reſolve, had it been in the view of the legiſlature that they would be paid in ſpecie, for it muſt be remembered that the very high commiſſion of two and a half per cent. originated when paper money only was in circulation, and was payable in red money, depreciated nearly two for one, or in wheat at ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence per buſhel, nearly double what that article ſold for in ſpecie. Inſtead of receiving what was about equal to one and a half per cent. ſpecie, the commiſſioners have received five per cent. ſpecie at leaſt, upon the greater part of the property reſold, and in ſome inſtances, according to my calculation, they have received from ten to twenty per cent. ſpecie, on the ſum bonded for, the laſt ſales being greatly below the firſt, and commiſſion being charged on both. If the claim of double commiſſion is not warranted by any expreſs law, are there any principles of equity under which it can be ſupported?

It is admitted that the buſineſs was not completed—under the firſt ſales.—Suppoſe this happened not by the fault either of the commiſſioners or the ſtate.—Will any rule of conſcience warrant the perſon who was to do the buſineſs in demanding as much for doing one half the work as if he had done the whole, eſpecially as no kind of benefit reſulted to the ſtate from doing one half only; nay more, as the ſtate loſt conſiderably by it.—Suppoſe then the ſtate, without a new bargain as to reward, ordered that the buſineſs ſhould be began again and finiſhed; then would equity determine, that their new order gave a title to the reward ſtipulated for the firſt ſervice directed to be done, and which was not finiſhed, and alſo the ſame reward for the ſervice laſt directed. I conceive in this caſe, as the reward firſt contracted for, was not earned, and no particular reward was ſtipulated by the ſecond order, equity would conſider the whole circumſtances, and determine what was juſtly due, independent of ſtipulations for reward.—And I think it would not be doubted, that two and a half per cent. paid in ſpecie, was an adequate reward for ſelling property in ſuch large parcels twice, and taking bond once. The reward paid by the commiſſioners to the vendue-maſter, was very trifling compared to a commiſſion of two and half per cent. on the amount of the ſales.—It is ſaid, the commiſſioners did their duty, and the ſtate's interfering prevented them from completing the buſineſs under the firſt ſales, and impoſing a new duty, ought to pay a new reward; it it anſwered, that ample time had been given the commiſſioners to finiſh the buſineſs, or to take meaſures to compel purchaſers to comply with their contracts, before the conſolidating act paſſed; to point out the ſeveral cauſes why this was delayed, would lead me into a more minute detail than the compaſs of this paper will admit—ſhould this argument be urged, I ſhall only remark at preſent, that as to parts of Nanticoke manor, it cannot be pretended that a reſale was not of neceſſity, and that owing to the commiſſioners not complying with the law.—It was proved to the ſatisfaction of the delegates, that the lands which the purchaſers thought they bought, would not fall to them by following the plot which was uſed by the commiſſioners—If any additional proof was neceſſary to eſtabliſh this fact, Mr. Hollyday's letter, dated 20th day of July 1785, deſiring to be releaſed from a purchaſe made by himſelf, becauſe deceived in the location of the land (tho' he was both ſeller and buyer) would convince the moſt unbelieving, that the ſale was made in the moſt confuſed manner. The commiſſioners did not charge commiſſion on this property, bought by Mr. Hollyday, or on property bought by Mr. Sullivane, but a double commiſſion is charged on other parts of this property which were reſold.

The ſecond objection to the commiſſioners receiving part of the money charged in their account is, that commiſſion is charged on the ſum of at leaſt £.35,000 which is not bonded, and it is doubtful, from various cauſes, whether the ſtate will ever recover. To give one inſtance among many; Stephen Steward, and company, is charged with property to the amount of £ 4376 6 3. The commiſſioners don't know who Stephen Steward, and company, are, as you declare in your memorandum to me, dated the 27th of Auguſt, 1785. Stephen Steward denies having purchaſed the property, and the commiſſioners can't prove he purchaſed it, nor do they know who was the purchaſer. Can the ſtate recover the money under theſe circumſtances? If the ſtate cannot recover, whoſe fault is it? Yet the commiſſion on the ſale of this property is charged and paid. The third objection to the commiſſioners receiving the amount of their claim, is, that the commiſſioners were indebted to the ſtate for property purchaſed, when the greater part of the commiſſion claimed as the balance due them aroſe, and that therefore the account ought to have been ſettled, charging the commiſſioners with the property by them bought, and giving credit for their commiſſions, and ſtriking the balance actually due them, or the ſtate, as the caſe might be, and if their was a balance due the commiſſioners, it ought to be paid, if a balance was due the ſtate, bond ought to have been given for ſuch balance. This has not been done; but the commiſſioners have taken a credit for what was due by them to the year 1790, and call on the ſtate to pay ready ſpecie for the ſtate's debit; by which means, if the commiſſioners, or any of them, owed the ſtate for property ſold by them £ 1000, and

mented any occaſion, in which I was bound to condemn. I have alſo been obliged to defend my public character and conduct againſt the attacks of others; but this has not been done by cenſure and abuſe, but by facts and arguments. When, indeed, pretences of regard to the public weal have been made the cloaks to gratify intereſted or vindictive views, I have never failed to expoſe the true motives of the aſſailants, and to deteſt their feigned pretenſions to patriotiſm. You have ſaid nothing reſpecting the firſt part of my letter, but as the whole is publiſhed, and this part alſo was miſrepreſented and cenſured by an advertiſement of a friend to the commiſſioners, it may be proper to obſerve, that any offer of certificates to the purchaſers of property in Cæcil county, was made merely to accommodate them, and had it been accepted I could not have gained a ſhilling by it; the price at which the certificates were offered being the ſame that I gave for them; if they could be obtained by the purchaſers of property upon better terms from others, my offer at leaſt did them no harm. The advertiſement above referred to was anſwered by an hand-bill publiſhed by me. I am your humble ſervant,

DAN. of St. Tho. JENIFER.

October 11, 1786.

BOSTON, *September 16.*

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Sweden, to his friend in Boſton, dated July 12, 1786.

"I AM ſorry to inform you, that ſome late impolitic regulations, adopted by our government, againſt your flag, may tend to operate againſt the extenſion of our future connexions—regulations made at the requeſt of a certain ambitious European power, which deprive you of the valuable privilege you have had, ſince the concluſion of the war, of entering your products in your own bottoms for home conſumption or exportation, as markets might dictate. All goods entered here now, by your ſhipping, are ſubjected to an additional duty of forty per cent. which amounts to a total prohibition, as no commodity can bear it.

"You have, however, free acceſs to our Porto Franco, Marſtrand, from whence goods can be afterwards carried, in Swediſh bottoms, to any port in the kingdom, at three and half to four per cent. of extra charges. If I may preſume to adviſe, the wiſdom of your government has been, and ſtill is, deficient in political repreſentation at foreign courts, whoſe diſpoſitions to cramp your trade are not equivocal;—of this, the regelations mentioned above are deciſive inſtances."

PHILADELPHIA, *September 30.*

A letter from an officer commanding at Fort M'Intoſh to a gentleman in this city, dated Fort Pitt, September 13, 1786, ſays, "Three men from Sanduſky ſay the Indians are in general diſpoſed for war, and that there are 700 warriors collected at the Shawona towns, and more are expected. That they were informed by two white men who had been there, that they had brought in 13 ſcalps and four priſoners, two men and a Mrs. Morr and daughter; the two latter they burned before the men, and told them that was to be their lot in a few days. The above perſons ſay that the Indians are determined to ſtrike at captain Hutchins, ſurveyor, and thoſe with him, alſo at a ſettlement called Wheeling, about 170 miles from this: but general Clark, we hope, is ere this gone into their country with 1500 men, which will cut them out ſome other work than the butchering our defenceleſs inhabitants.

"I had almoſt forgot to tell you that the Indians ſay they will not diſturb the whites, if they will confine themſelves within the bounds of Pennſylvania, and on this ſide of the Ohio, and that they do not mean to trouble colonel Porter in cutting the line."

A letter from Waſhington, dated Auguſt 8, ſays, "I lately gave you ſome information of a rupture that was likely to happen between the Frankland people and the upper Cherokees.—Yeſterday I heard that colonel Outlean with between three and 400 men, who flew to arms in an enthuſiaſtic manner, in three days, marched near the banks of the Tenaſſe, where they were met by a number of the chiefs, who implored peace in a very ſubmiſſive tone, and promiſed to give up the murderers in ſix weeks, who had fled to the Chickamoga, offering at the ſame time ſuch a number of hoſtages for the performance of their engagements, as might be required.—Their terms were agreed to, and the men returned well ſatisfied."

ANNAPOLIS, *October 12.*

The following gentlemen are elected members of the houſe of delegates in the enſuing general aſſembly, viz.

For Anne-Arundel county, Richard Harwood, Nicholas Worthington, Samuel Chaſe, and Brice T. B. Worthington, Eſquires.

For Charles county, George Dent of John, Zephaniah Turner, William H. M'Pherſon, and John H. Stone, Eſquires.

For the city of Annapolis, Allen Quynn, and Thomas Jennings, Eſquires.

For Baltimore-town, Jeſſe Hollingſworth, and David M'Mechen, Eſquires.

*** *The DELEGATE came too late for this week's paper, but will be in our next.*

Annapolis, October 9, 1786.

FROM this day the ſubſcriber intends to quit tavern keeping, and hopes all his old cuſtomers will call on him and pay off their reſpective accounts as he is in very great want of money; he would be very glad, ſuch as cannot pay him would call and ſettle by note or bond.

He begs leave to inform the public, that he intends to keep a boarding houſe by the year, half year, quarter, month, week, or day, as reaſonable as any genteel boarding houſe in town. Any gentlemen or ladies that will favour him in that way with their cuſtom, may depend on his doing every thing in his power to oblige.

1 GILBERT MIDDLETON.

Bladenſburg Races.

October 7, 1786.

TO be run for, on Thurſday the 19th inſtant, over a courſe at this place, a PURSE of twenty-five pounds, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding; heats three miles, carrying weights agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club at Annapolis; and on Friday the 20th, a Purſe of fifteen pounds; three mile heats, to carry weight for ſize agreeable to the rules of racing; and on Saturday the 21ſt will be run for over the ſame courſe, an elegant Saddle and Bridle, valued at ten pounds; two mile heats, to carry a feather. No horſe will be allowed to ſtart for the ſaddle and bridle that is more than half blood, and none but ſaddle horſes, ſuch as are kept for that purpoſe, and none that was ever known to ſtart for twenty ſhillings. The horſes to be entered the day preceding the race with Mr. Thomas Roſe, and to pay one ſhilling in the pound entrance, or pay double at the pole, and without three horſes each day, no race. 1 X 6 7/16

October 9, 1786.

I INTEND to petition the next general aſſembly for reſtitution of, or compenſation for, that part of my confiſcated property which remains unſold.

1 JOHN SHUTTLEWORTH.

September 30, 1786.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 21ſt of October, by the ſubſcriber, at his dwelling, near the Governor's Bridge,

THE remaining part of the eſtate of Thomas Toſt, deceaſed, conſiſting of horſes, cattle, and houſehold furniture, ſome looms, geers, and ſlays. The terms of ſale to be made known on the day of ſale.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate are deſired to bring them in, on or before the day of ſale.

2 SAMUEL JACOB, adminiſtrator de bonis non.

Sotterley, September 29, 1786.

On the firſt day of November next, will be offered for ſale, at the ſubſcribers ſeat in St. Mary's county, on Patuxent river,

SEVERAL young negro women, boys, and girls. Credit will be given, on bond and good ſecurity. Thoſe negroes are ſold for no fault, but the proprietor is overſtocked.

2 GEORGE PLATER.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, from the general court of the weſtern ſhore of the ſtate of Maryland, will be expoſed to public ſale,

THE real and perſonal eſtate of Thomas Harwood, late collector of Anne-Arundel county, on Monday the 16th of October next. The ſale to begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for ready caſh.

5X DAVID STEUART, ſheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Cheſter-town Races.

THE Jockey Club purſe of Sixty Guineas will be run for over a courſe near Cheſter-town, on Wedneſday the firſt day of November next; and on Thurſday the ſecond, the reſidue of the ſubſcriptions will be run for, the winning horſe the preceding day excepted; the weights carried at both races will be agreeable to the rules laid down by the Jockey Club at Annapolis; any member of the club may ſtart a horſe, mare, or gelding belonging to any other perſon, provided he pays no conſideration for the loan thereof, and is ſolely to receive the benefit of the plate if he ſhould win.

The ſubſcribers are requeſted to pay in their ſubſcriptions to the ſecretary (Thomas Worrell) on or before the firſt day's race; the riders all to be properly dreſſed. The members of the club are requeſted to meet at the houſe of Edward Worrell, in Cheſter-town, on the day preceding the race preciſely at twelve o'clock.

N. B. The firſt day's race will be four mile heats, and the ſecond two mile heats.

5

Prince-George's county, Auguſt 27, 1786.

THE ſubſcribers requeſt all perſons who may have any claims againſt the eſtate of Levin Covington, late of the county aforeſaid, deceaſed, to ſend them in immediately, properly authenticated, as they intend to paſs a final account on the ſaid eſtate in October next.

3 SUSANNAH COVINGTON, adminiſtratrix,
LEVIN MACKALL, adminiſtrator.

Baltimore, September 19, 1786.

ALL perſons who have any claims againſt the eſtate of the late Jonathan Hudſon, deceaſed, are requeſted forthwith to furniſh their accounts to the ſubſcriber, as a general meeting of the creditors will be held at the houſe of Daniel Grant, on Saturday the 14th of October next, in order to take the moſt neceſſary meaſures for a ſettlement of the ſaid eſtate.

X W3 4 MARGARET HUDSON.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE Jockey Club PURSE will be run for over a courſe near Annnapolis, on the ſecond Thurſday of November next, weights as uſual, any member of the Club may ſtart a horſe, mare, or gelding, although not his own property, provided he pays no conſideration whatever for the loan thereof, and is ſolely to receive the benefit of the plate, ſhould he win. The members of the Club are deſired to pay in their ſubſcriptions for the preſent year to Mr. George Mann, on or before the firſt day of November next, and all thoſe gentlemen who are in arrear are moſt earneſtly requeſted to pay them up by that time. The members of the Club are requeſted to meet at Mr. Mann's the day before the race, preciſely at twelve o'clock.

7

Charles county, September 20, 1786.

FOR SALE,

THE four following tracts of land, lying in Montgomery county, about twenty-five miles from George-town, and twenty from Frederick-town, viz. Concluſion and Number One, adjoining tracts, containing three hundred and ſixty acres, about one hundred and fifty of which are cleared land under good fences; the improvements are, a good dwelling houſe, kitchen, barn, &c. and about four hundred bearing fruit trees. Part of Concluſion Increaſed, containing two hundred and twenty-nine acres, about eighty of which are cleared land, with a ſmall log dwelling houſe, &c. and a few fruit trees; and part of Rich Land, containing three hundred and nineteen acres of unimproved land; the ſoil of the whole of theſe lands is well adapted for corn, wheat, or tobacco. Caſh or tobacco will be taken in payment; one fourth to be paid by the firſt day of March next; three years credit will be given for the other three fourths, on giving bond on intereſt, with approved ſecurity. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may ſee the land by applyigg to Mr. Baker Howard, who lives on the firſt mentioned place.

2 BENJAMIN REEDER.

Nottingham, Patuxent river, Prince-George's county, September 15, 1786.

PUBLIC SALE,

OF a very valuable eſtate, by virtue of a deed of truſt from Mr. Walter Brooke Cox and Anne his wife, to Fielder Bowie and Anne Cox, executrix of Thomas Smith Cox, bearing date the 9th of May 1786, which ſaid deed of truſt was made by the ſaid Mr. Walter Brooke Cox, in conſequence of the ſaid Fielder Bowie and Thomas Smith Cox, deceaſed, having become ſecurity for the ſaid Mr. Walter Brooke Cox to Samuel Hughes, Eſq; and for which ſaid debt judgment hath been obtained, and execution iſſued againſt the principal and his ſecurities, for the payment of which, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday the 14th of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premiſes, for ready money, the following tracts or parcels of land; Orchard, containing 190 acres; Quick Sale, 52; part of Twiford, containing 108; Part Littleworth, containing 20 acres; and Good Luck, 39 acres; in the whole making 499 acres; all which ſaid lands lieth adjoining to each other, and ſituate within half a mile of the town of Nottingham, on Patuxent river. This land is very level, and well adapted to corn, wheat, rye, and tobacco, and has the advantage of an extenſive range for all kinds of ſtock, with wood ſufficient to ſupport the whole with care. On the premiſes are, a convenient dwelling houſe, kitchen, meat houſe, corn houſe, three tobacco houſes, and two negro quarters, all in but bad repair, two ſmall orchards of excellent fruit; part of this plantation is under good fence. This land will be ſold as will beſt ſuit, together or ſeparate; the title thereof is indiſputable. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, one other tract of land, it is the preſent reſidence of Mr. Walter Brooke Cox, containing about 128 acres, on which are, a good and convenient dwelling houſe, kitchen, quarter, corn houſe, &c. &c. There is likewiſe on this tract a great variety of fruits; it is a beautiful ſituation, and the ſoil good, and has a never failing ſpring of good water near the buildings.

And on Monday the 18th of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be ſold on the ſame terms, the following tract of land, in Montgomery county, about 8 miles from Bladenſburg, 10 from George-town, and 35 from Baltimore-town, containing 517 acres, on this place is erected a convenient and comfortable dwelling houſe 38 by 28, with three rooms and a paſſage below, two rooms above ſtairs, and brick chimnies, with all neceſſary outhouſes, ſuch as kitchen, negro quarters, ſtables, and tobacco houſes; there are alſo on this land, about half a mile from the former, a good dwelling houſe with ſtone chimnies, and all neceſſary outhouſes; there are a great variety of fruit trees of all kinds on both theſe tenements; the ſoil is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, and tobacco, and as it is ſo conveniently ſituated to thoſe ſeveral capital and improving trading towns, there cannot be a doubt but it will become very valuable in a few years. And alſo, on Thurſday the 14th of December, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, nineteen valuable country born ſlaves, conſiſting of men, women, boys, and girls; alſo all the horſes and cattle, among which are ſome valuable oxen, and all the plantation utenſils. Attendance will be given on the days appointed, by

FIELDER BOWIE,
4 ANNE COX, executrix of Thomas S. Cox.

Caroline county, Auguſt 25, 1786.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general aſſembly, praying that an act may paſs for the erecting the public buildings of ſaid county at Choptank Bridge. 6

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